



THE OVERSEAS PRESS

BULLETIN

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA

WORLD PRESS CENTER • PHONE LW 4-3500
54 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10018

Vol. 19, No. 39

October 10, 1964



Streets and People

TOKYO: HEAD, HEART OF JAPAN

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Former Tokyo Bureau Chief
of McGraw-Hill World News

As Japan brings to a climax its four-year public relations campaign known as the XVIII Olympiad, host city Tokyo will get a long look from its 30,000 foreign visitors. They will make the inevitable comparisons with cities in the West, but those who take more than a cursory glance will see a city that is distinctly Japanese.

Tokyo is unique, unlike any other city in the world. On the surface it may look like a Western city (though even this is debatable). But underneath it is Japanese for the simple and obvious reason that people make a city and the Japanese are a far different people from those in the West.

Some people, including a number of Japanese, contend that "Tokyo is not Japan" just as "New York is not America." They say the real Japan is the old capital at Kyoto, or the farming areas of central Japan, or the factory and fishing belt along the Inland Sea.

But Tokyo (in my view) is most emphatically Japan. The modern history of Japan has been and is being written in Tokyo. Here is the meeting and welding point of the major trends in Japan today — the well-publicized economic advance, the less well-known search for identity and national purpose, and the seldom-understood assimilation of Western elements into Japanese society.

Tokyo is both the head and the heart of modern Japan. All decisions of major

(Cont'd on page 10)

Japan Officials Flood Olympics' Press Pass Market

By BILL O'NEILL

(Free-lance Tokyo writer)

TOKYO — If too many cooks can spoil a broth, coverage of the Tokyo Olympics will be a badly-burned stew indeed. The combination of Japanese politeness and Japanese bureaucracy are proving a nightmare for newsmen accredited to cover the Games. So many officials have devised so many regulations that many correspondents sent to Tokyo for the occasion may be reduced to watching the Games on donated TV sets. They won't be admitted to Games sites.

Trouble began with the Japanese inability to say "no." With traditional politeness, the hosts found it difficult to refuse requests for Olympic identification cards and lapel press badges. In a move new to the Olympics, the Japanese issued "local" Olympic ID cards, outwardly identical to the accreditation issued by national Olympic Committees. All that is missing is the validating signature of the bearer's national committee.

This means there are more ID cards and badges than there are press seats — many more. Hence the rule that only newsmen holding ID cards plus Press Seat tickets to an event may be admitted to that event. And the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee is asking the national delegations of each participating nation to distribute its allotment of the tightly-rationed tickets.

In this way, Japan will not have rudely turned away any visiting newsmen, having deftly fielded the problem to the national delegations on the scene. of some concern is whether seat tickets will be apportioned according to the

(Cont'd on page 6)

Diplomacy-Press Subject Of Ex-Envoy to Congo

Edmund A. Gullion, former U.S. Ambassador to the Congo, will take "A New Look at Diplomacy and the Press" at next Wednesday's Press Luncheon.

Gullion has just taken over a new assignment as Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, the country's oldest graduate school for diplomats.

He served as envoy to the Congo during the critical period following its independence in 1961. It was he, in effect, who carried out the mission of the late Dag Hammarskjöld in getting Congo leaders Cyrille Adoula and Moïse Tshombe together for talks.

The Kentucky native has been in the Foreign Service since 1937, serving in Greece, France, England, Algiers, and Sweden. After World War II, Gullion became Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State and was a principal drafter of the 1946 Foreign Service Act.



Gullion

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ROY MEHLMAN, Director

Calendar

All reservations will be charged to members' accounts unless cancelled in writing 24 hours prior to function.

(Tapes of the Wednesday Luncheons are broadcast regularly at 5 p.m. over WNYC.)

Tues., Oct. 13 - Canadian Regional Dinner. Cocktails, 6:30 p.m., dinner, 7:30 p.m. \$5.

Wed., Oct. 14 - Luncheon, with Edmund A. Gullion. 12:30 p.m. \$3.

Thurs., Oct. 15 - British election returns, with BBC feed beginning at 5 p.m.

Wed., Oct. 21 - Book Night, "Dallas Justice" with attorney Melvin Belli. Cocktails, 6:30 p.m., dinner, 7:30 p.m. \$4.20.

Wed., Oct. 21 - Luncheon, with Ambassador Zenon Rossides of Cyprus. 12:30 p.m. \$3.

Wed., Oct. 21 - Concert, with soprano Marjorie Hayward Madey. 7:30 p.m.

Thurs., Oct. 22 - Top-of-the-Club Night - Morgan Jules Smorgasbord from World's Fair. Cocktails, 6:30 p.m. \$3.50.

Fri., Oct. 23 - Luncheon with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating. 12:30 p.m. \$3.50.

Tues., Oct. 27 - Lebanese Regional Dinner. Cocktails, 6:30 p.m., dinner, 7:30 p.m. \$5.

BELLI TO TELL HIS VIEW ABOUT 'DALLAS JUSTICE'

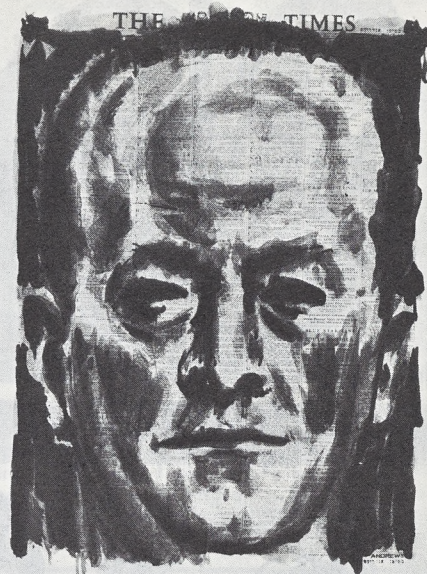
Jack Ruby's erstwhile legal counsel, Melvin M. Belli, will take the floor at the Oct. 21 Book Evening for exposition of what he considers many unanswered questions about the killing of presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

In a discussion of his new book, *Dallas Justice*, the flamboyant attorney will tell why he took the Ruby case and why he believes the Dallas verdict will be reversed on appeal.

John K.M. McCaffery, the news analyst, author and editor, will moderate a panel to join in the discussion with Belli.

Belli, highly critical of the city of Dallas during the Ruby trial, in his book asks and answers the question, "Who controls Dallas justice?" He was censured and then expelled from the American Bar Association for his actions during the trial.

Book Evening Chairman Anita Diamant Berke said that audience for the event would have to be limited to 140 persons and urged immediate reservations (\$4.20). Cocktail hour is at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7:30 p.m., and discussion begins at 8:30 p.m.



NEWSPAPER ART: Giants of British newspaperdom appear in drawings made against newspaper backgrounds by Canadian artist Stephen Andrews, who opens an OPC exhibit of drawings and paintings during Tuesday's Canadian Regional Dinner. Pictured is Gavin Astor, chairman of *The Times* of London.

Prizes, Entertainment Listed for Canada Night

Fifty door prizes from Canada await guests at the Canadian Regional Dinner at the Clubhouse Tuesday.

They range from hand-loomed Murray Bay blankets, handicraft woolen scarves and stoles from Quebec and Nova Scotia, Canadian-made electric teapots to Eskimo dolls, Canadian bacon and pre-publication copies of *Bob Kane's Canada A to Z*.

The dinner marks the opening of a four-week exhibit of the Canadian-born artist, Stephen Andrews. The painter, who has drawn much of his inspiration from India and her people, has pictures in the collections of the National Gallery of Canada, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowden, Sir John Gielgud, Richard Burton, Christopher Fry and Claire Bloom.

Entertainment will be furnished by folksingers Robera Corey and Jim Tait, flying down from Canada for the evening by Air Canada.

Accompanying the Caribou Punch at the reception before the dinner will be characteristic Canadian delicacies such as Crepons Quebecois, a distinctive pâté; Nova Scotia salmon, Newfoundland herring, and seasoned cheeses. Since the date of the dinner coincides with Canadian Thanksgiving Day, the menu will include appropriate dishes representing coast-to-coast provinces.

The Regional Dinners Committee is planning a Lebanese Night for Oct. 27, featuring a Levantine menu and Noura, an Oriental dancer.

OPC-BIS Information Center to Feed Results of British Races Oct. 15

An "Election Information Center" for the forthcoming British Elections will be set up at the Club to await results beginning at 5 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 15.

The center is a joint project of the OPC and the British Information Service, which has arranged for a BBC Overseas Service feed from 5 p.m. until the results are in, with news and analysis direct from Britain. News service from UPI, AP and Reuters also will be used.

There will be a running display tabulation of results through the evening, as well as representative posters, maps, charts and photos, to examine.

One highlight of the evening will be a panel discussion by top British and American newsmen, analyzing the election. *Joseph Newman* will moderate the session, which begins at 8 p.m. One of the panel's leading members will be *Herbert Nicholas*, fellow at New College, Oxford, where he is Reader (professor) of Comparative Institutions. Nicholas is considered to be an election expert and was on BBC-TV's coverage team during Britain's last general election.

In addition to OPC members, a number of prominent members of the British community in the New York area is expected to attend the session. The OPC bar and restaurant facilities will be available to all guests for the election event.

OPCers Win Fellowships In Columbia U. Program

Three Club members are among the seven experienced American reporters and editors who have been awarded fellowships in the Advanced International Reporting Program at Columbia University for the 1964-65 academic year.

They are *Richard Halloran*, Tokyo bureau chief for McGraw-Hill World News; *Aline Mosby*, UPI Paris correspondent; and *Paul Sanker*, public affairs director for Radio Liberty in New York.

They will receive grants covering tuition and fees at Columbia and providing \$4,400 for living expenses during the nine-month academic session. Last month, they began specialized studies in areas which include Asia, Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the development of the Common Market.

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TIN PAN ALLEY RIDES AGAIN: Irving Caesar, the man who wrote the lyrics for "Tea for Two", wows the Book Night audience with his personal rendition of the old standard. He was one of several music business figures who turned out for the event for David Ewan's *The Life and Death of Tin Pan Alley*.

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JAPAN'S PRESS CLUB HAS WATCHED HISTORY MADE

By NORMAN SKLAREWITZ

Wall Street Journal, Tokyo Correspondent

TOKYO — In its 19-year history, the Foreign Correspondents Club has been press center for newsmen covering, among other events, the U.S. Occupation of Japan, the Korean War, the economic rebirth of Japanese industry and the 1960 leftist demonstrations.

Since the 18th Olympiad stacks up as a combination of all these with maybe a World Series thrown in, the Club expects to take it in stride. Just the same, a special Olympic Preparations committee headed by Fritz Steck, Neue Züricher Zeitung, has gone far to insure the Club continues its tradition of service to the working correspondent.

Starting this week, the entire Club's facilities will be geared to accommodate visiting Olympic correspondents. The library, for example, will be turned into a working press room, equipped with six IBM-donated electric typewriters. Club page boys will stand by to run copy to the cable office while the services of a half dozen interpreters have been donated by Hitachi Ltd.

For those covering the athletic events from the comfort of the Club dining room, six 19-inch Hitachi-donated TV sets will be in operation. Extra telephone lines are already in.

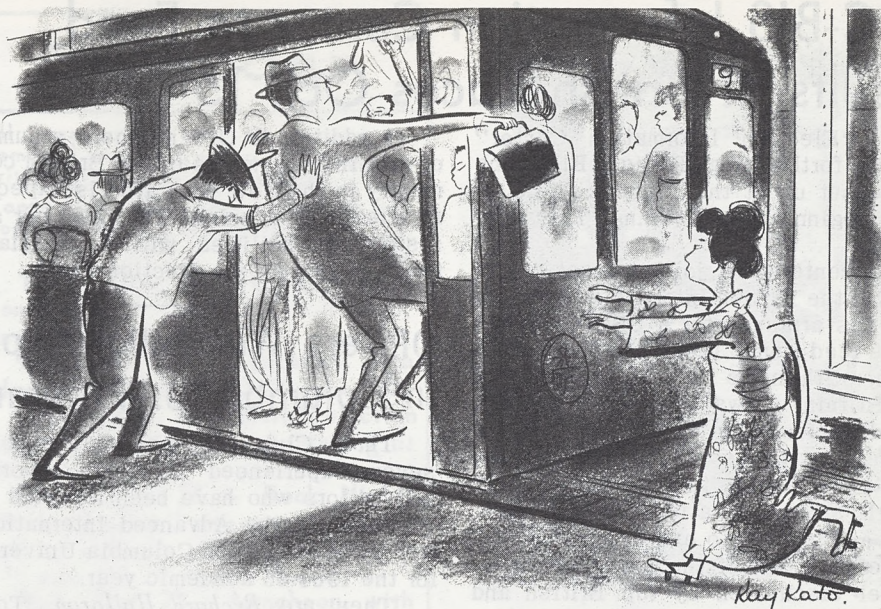
To welcome some 1,700 visiting correspondents, the Club is hosting an open house party on Oct. 11 with dozens of door prizes promised the visitors.

Founded in 1946 literally amid the rubble of fire-bombed Tokyo, the Foreign Correspondents Club has moved twice and grew considerably larger over the years.

Today it has 215 working correspondents as regular members plus 781 associate members. Physically located in the heart of downtown Tokyo's Marunouchi district, the Club is recognized by the Japanese and foreign community as center for foreign press activities.

Here members receive mail and cables, dine, and work on stories in the library which boasts the finest local collection of English-language books on Asia subjects as well as a clipping file maintained by a full-time staff of research assistants.

Visiting newsmen are always welcome at the Club; guest membership cards are issued such guests without charge.



No Bylines Reward Japanese Newsmen

By WAKA TSUNODA

(Miss Tsunoda was born and grew up in Japan. She is a graduate of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and now a member of the staff of Associated Press World Services.)

There is much about Japanese newspapers that should intrigue you as newsmen.

In Japan, for about \$1 a month, newspapers are delivered to your doorstep twice a day, morning and evening. Japanese, especially the men, dearly love their newspapers. They buy more papers per capita than do the citizens of any other country.

These papers usually are of 16 pages, and Japanese men keep their eyes glued to them at the breakfast table, (sometimes ignoring their wives in the process, as some Americans reputedly do), on packed commuter trains — wherever they can possibly find time to read.

A typical newspaper will have 14 horizontal columns, each 1 3/8" wide. Within these columns the Japanese printed characters run vertically and the lines are read from left to right.

Headlines scream vertically like a samurai in a fencing stance, but sometimes for special effect they are made to run horizontally.

In comparing American and Japanese newspapers, one quickly spots two glaring differences — the Japanese papers have no famous columnists; the Japanese reporters get no bylines (but foreign correspondents do.)

There are small columns of opinion and chit-chat in the Japanese papers, but no indication whatever as to who

wrote them. No Hal Boyles, Max Lerner, Walter Winchells, Earl Wilsons. Even movie and music reviews are unsigned. Since there are no local bylines there can be no star reporters.

Also there are no obituaries or social pages.

An examination of a national daily of a certain day showed the following distribution of pages: two pages on domestic affairs (editorials on page 2); one page on foreign affairs mostly using wire service dispatches; one page of classified ads; one page of news perspectives; one page on radio and television including programs and reviews; two full-page ads; one page on the home and women; one page of book reviews; one page on the theatre and literature with a serialized novel; two pages on sports; baseball and sumo (wrestling); one page on the Olympic Villages; one page for crime and accidents; and one page of regionals for Tokyoites (since a major paper goes nationwide, the last page is devoted to regionals prepared by the paper's local bureaus for the city's readers) in that order.

Financially Japanese newspapers have been counting on revenues from circulation but a 1964 booklet by the newspaper publishers and editors association notes an increased dependence on advertising. Advertisements in the Japanese papers are usually pushed down to the bottom one to six columns of every page neatly and do not appear here and there freely as they do in American newspaper pages.

The distribution rate is 1.82 copies per household. The nation's 102 dailies have a total circulation of 41,730,500 (morning and evening editions combined.)

Tokyo Spruces Up for the Big Olympics Show

By ROBERT EUNSON

General Executive and Director
of Asia Services, Associated Press

"All we need is for Communist China to detonate an atom bomb, causing a fallout on the National Stadium," a colleague suggested.

"Or a typhoon to wipe out all the venues," another added.

The Japanese have worked so faithfully to remake Tokyo for the XVIII Olympiad, starting here Oct. 10, there is considerable concern among resident correspondents that something might go wrong to spoil the show. You live here so long, you become engulfed with the same enthusiasm as the Japanese.

We expect the visiting scribes to make fun of the narrow seats in the stadium, the low doors at the Press Center and become enraged at the frustrating traffic problems in this, the largest city in the world. But most of the regular Tokyo news corps will be looking to the brighter side.

The curling elevated highways, the 18 miles of subway and the sleek new monorail from the airport to downtown Tokyo weren't here last month. Watching them unveiled filled some of us with enough pride to make a few of our wives comment that perhaps we'd missed one too many boats home.

The biggest problem wire services will face covering the Olympics here will be transportation, even with the new highways. There are 32 venues in which events will be taking place and Tokyo has more than a million registered vehicles. Traffic is so frustrating that reporters and photographers can't be shuttled easily from one event to another.

Another frustration is apt to be the

Japanese trait of following instructions right out the window. For instance, newsmen covering the opening of the Olympic Village weren't allowed in the women's quarters. There were no women inside, the guard admitted, but someone told him not to let male correspondents in and those were the orders he followed. "Come back Tuesday, please."

Outside of the Olympics, our main news sources in Japan are the foreign office, the prime minister's office, the palace, the U.S. Air Force, because it's the ranking service in Japan, and the various embassies.

The foreign office public relations staff goes out of its way to help. The Imperial Palace staff was courteous this week, but firm, in handling the marriage of Prince Yoshi, the emperor's youngest son. In fact the only foreigners at the wedding were representatives of the world major wire services. They asked the four head guys and got them.

Prime Minister Ikeda is undergoing treatment for a pre-cancerous throat condition, but so far as we can tell there is no immediate plan for him to resign. We believe the men at his elbow are giving us the facts. So far anyway, the reports have been very frank.

We seldom see the military public relations people because they are not stationed in Tokyo and military news out of Japan has been uninspiring anyway the last 20 years.

The Navy is fighting what some correspondents call a "secret war" in the Tonkin Gulf, but our lack of ability to get aboard Navy ships stems from Washington, not Yokosuka, Japan.

The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo directs

its public relations towards the Japanese news media rather than the Americans, which is as it should be. When they have someone around, such as a Bundy or a Rusk, they usually trot him out for a background talk. He often makes a speech the next day to the Japan-America Society which is much more revealing than his off-the-record remarks. We all cry in our sake cups over being mistreated, but that's the end of it.

Commercial public relations people in Japan lack the eagerness of their American brothers. We get invited to enough cocktail parties in one week to fill one's life with watered booze and limp canapes.

But PRs hardly ever come around the office and when they do it's with a boss from the states. One major airline supplies us with Sunday copies of the *New York Times* and *New York Herald Tribune* alternately, a delightful luxury. He seldom comes around the bureau though, and we haven't seen his competitors for years.

It was fashionable to duck cocktail parties until they inaugurated the Monorail. That night the male correspondents were all handed electric shavers as door prizes and the ladies got electric percolators. There are those who swear they'll never miss another free-load while in Japan.

The noon-hour social event by way of public relations is gaining popularity here. An advertising agency rented the showrooms at the Imperial Hotel last January for a year-end party. They served hot hors d'oeuvres and Australian nudes on the same program. A certain amount of impatience marks our wait for their encore.



Full-color films by Inflight Motion Pictures, Inc. such as MGM's presentation of Lawrence Weingarten's *THE UNSINKABLE MOLLY BROWN*, starring Debbie Reynolds and Harve Presnell.

Assignment overseas?

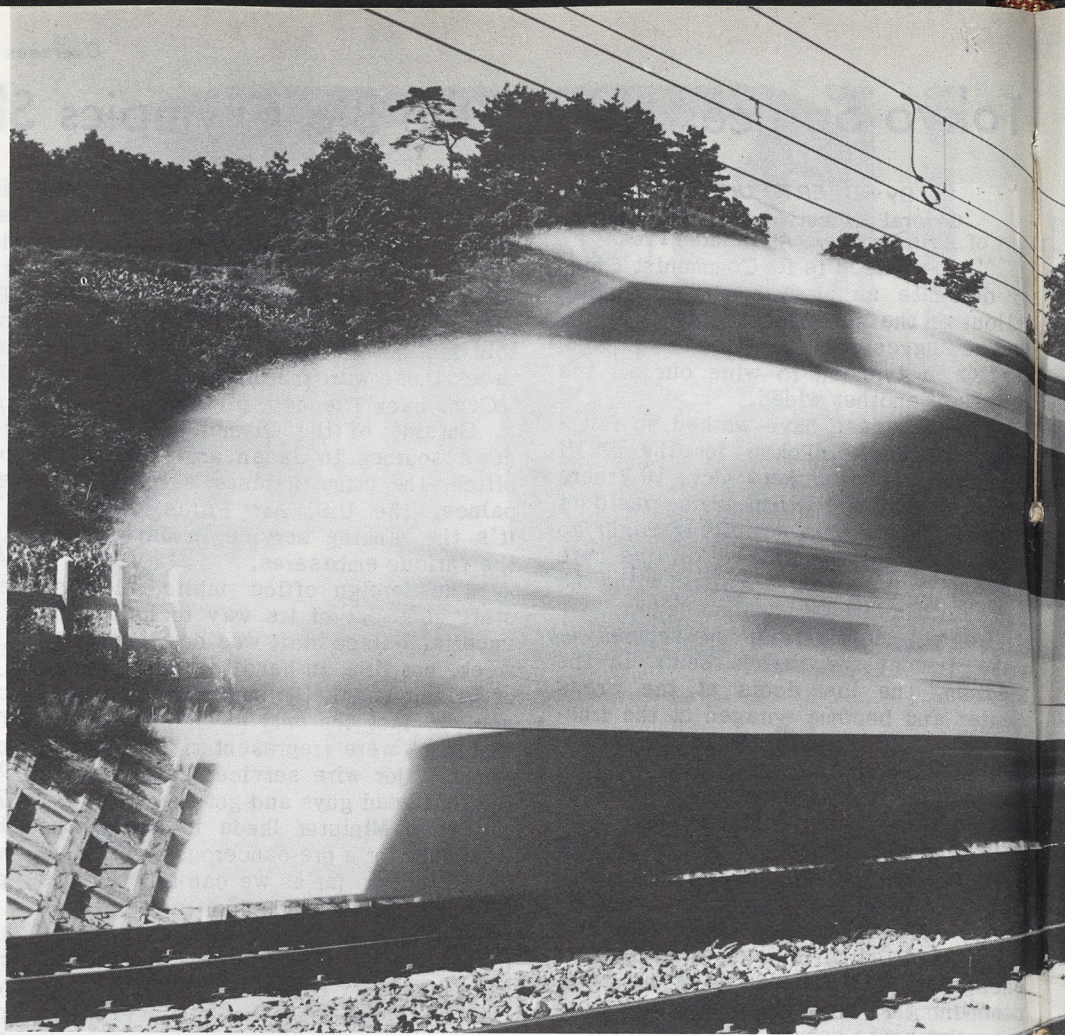
TWA reduces "flying time" with first-run, wide-screen movies!

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FASTER THAN A PLANE: Symbolic of Japan's rebirth and its stake in the Olympics is The Bullet Express, just in time for the Games, the train cuts land travel time from six and a half to three hours. Allowed to be one of the world's safest and most luxurious rail liners, the Bullet Express features the smoothest rides on rail. Vibration will be cut because of airsprings between truck and body of each car. A speed was averted. Some safety controls are automatic electronic controls to slow down or stop the train if a signal flashed directly on the engineer's signal panel of the cab.

SPEEDY JAPAN

PRESS PASS FLOOD

(Continued from page 1)

number of Olympic press ID cards originally allotted each country. While little nations such as Monaco, Afghanistan and Cuba each received one press accreditation, for example, 47 press cards were set aside for Great Britain, 55 for France, 49 for the Soviet Union and 62 for the United States. By comparison, 833 press ID cards were held for Japan, so that Japanese publications could enjoy a 13-to-1 ratio over the largest visiting press corps if seat tickets are distributed proportionately.

In a foretaste of things to come when the Games open, newsmen found themselves sharply restricted in covering the airport arrivals of Olympic teams. Newsmen holding Olympic ID cards were required to report to the Olympic Press Center in advance of the teams' arrivals. If any of the special airport Olympic press armbands still were available, a newsmen could surrender

his ID card and obtain an armband. His ID card would be returned when he brought back the armband. Nobody not wearing one of the Press Center's armbands could approach athletes deplaning at Tokyo International Airport. Previously, planeside interviews had been a matter of course.

"These are the worst restrictions I've encountered anywhere," was the observation of resident newsmen *Stuart Griffin*. Griffin, a veteran of the Games at Melbourne, Helsinki and Rome, is covering the Tokyo Games for the *Christian Science Monitor*.

* * *

Articles from this edition of the Bulletin may be quoted in other publications provided the source is properly credited.

There's Live TV Coverage

The 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo will be launched on a climactic note triggered by an unprecedented type of transmission from Asia.

The world's first truly stationary satellite — SYNCOM III — will transmit opening day coverage and subsequent news clips from Japan to millions of U.S. television viewers.

The NBC television network holds exclusive U.S. telecast rights to the games. Other networks have not indicated what pickups they may use.

In the historic "first," NBC-TV plans live coverage of the opening ceremonies to include:

- the entrance of Emperor Hirohito; parade of athletes; address by Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, requesting the Emperor to proclaim the games open; raising of the Olympic flag; arrival of the Olympic flame; and athletes taking the Olympic oath.



Bullet Express, traveling at speeds up to 157 miles per hour between Tokyo and Osaka. Put in operation following for transport time to airports at both ends of the 320-mile run, it would take longer by plane. Details such as amenities as radios and telephones, ample passenger space, picture windows, and one of the car. By building tunnels unusually high, the problem of intensified air pressure through such high the train if the line is not clear, and a supervisory control room in Tokyo. Warnings and instructions are

Coverage of the Olympics -- If You Can Stay Awake

Transmission time is set for 1 to 3 a.m. EDT (2 p.m. Japanese time the same day).

In addition to the Oct. 10 opener NBC-TV will present taped telecasts of Olympic events and sidelights each evening, including weekends, until Oct. 25 for a total coverage of 16 1/2 hours.

After launch last summer SYNCOM III made two looping, eccentric orbits before it was kicked into stationary orbit over Sumatra. It was then moved to the desired position at the International Date Line by control jets on the satellite. In this position the spacecraft is able to communicate with surface stations in the Philippines, at Guam and Camp Roberts, California.

For the Olympics Japan has installed transmission equipment. An antenna at the U.S. Navy Point Mago, Calif. facility is being modified to receive the transmissions from Japan.

The National Aeronautics and Space

Administration (NASA) launched the communications satellite and is supported in the SYNCOM program by the U.S. Army Satellite Communications Agency, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, which super-wisely U.S. and overseas surface stations.

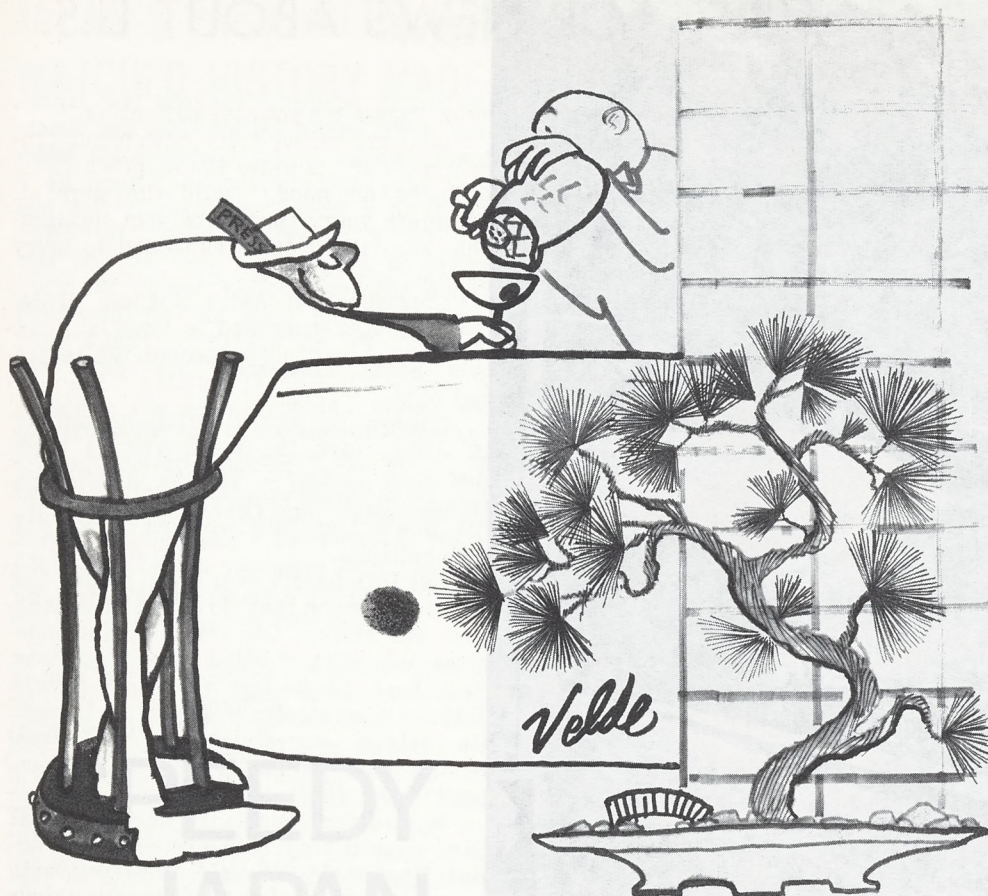
The satellite keeps pace with the rotation of the Earth much like a horse or car moving on an outside track of a race course. In order to keep up with the speed of the globe rotating, 1,040 miles an hour underneath, the satellite travels at about 6,800 miles an hour at its 22,300 mile altitude in order to match the earth's equatorial speed.

Earlier Syncoms, I and II, were launched February 14 and July 26, 1963, respectively. SYNCOM I achieved synchronous orbit but all communications with it ceased about 20 seconds after the apogee-kick motor was fired. SYNCOM II achieved a synchronous orbit and has worked flawlessly ever since. It is now

being moved over the Pacific from its original on-station position over Brazil.

SYNCOM III, in addition to Olympic coverage, is able to transmit two-way telephone conversations as well as teletype and facsimile pictures.

For its television first NBC-TV will be well represented at the Games. Robert W. Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board, leaves October 7 for Tokyo. He was invited by NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai), the Japanese Broadcasting Company, to attend the opening. All 20 sports on the Games agenda will be included in NBC coverage with Jim Kitchell producing for NBC sports. Olympic commentators for NBC will be Jim Simpson, Bud Palmer, Bill Henry, and 1960 Olympic decathlon champion Rafer Johnson and 1956 and 1960 gold medalist swimmer Murray Rose.



THE 100 LITRE HIGH HURDLES

MacArthur Was Giant of Pacific Area

By EARNEST HOBERECHT

UPI Vice President and Gen. Mgr. for Asia

TOKYO — When I left the *Memphis Press-Scimitar* late in 1942 and went to Honolulu, where I subsequently joined United Press, I had little idea of what the future held for me.

If I had tried to guess, I undoubtedly would have underestimated the fun, excitement and thrilling times that I have had in 22 years of reporting Pacific and Asian affairs. I certainly never would have guessed that I'd ever meet such people as Emperor Hirohito of Japan, Henry Pu-Yi, the latest Emperor of China, Nehru, the Dalai Lama and hundreds of other fascinating personalities, including General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

In my personal book, MacArthur tops the list of prominent people I've met in my various assignments — all the way from the cold stone steps of The Forbidden City, through the green hell of Southeast Asia's jungles to wind-swept Afghanistan. He had the strongest personality, the greatest strength of character, the most dominating manner and a charm that he could use well on the press when he desired.

He had a vigorous mind and believed that people at the top should have plenty

of time away from paper work to devote to constructive thinking. Once he complained that one of the faults of the world was "There are too many little ideas coming up from down below and not enough big ideas being thought out at the top and sent down for execution."

He was a sentimental man, as he demonstrated many times during his military campaigns and as was most evident when he re-visited the Philippines.

He was a man of principles and was against compromise — for the sake of getting something settled — if it meant compromising principles.

As a reporter, I was pleased to find that he believed in keeping the public fully informed. When he traveled, he always was sure that UPI, AP and Reuters men were along. In addition to his official statements and press releases, he frequently talked privately with newsmen who covered his headquarters.

Once, after completing such a session with him, I started to leave.

"That was most interesting information you just mentioned," I told him. "I'd sure like to use it in a dispatch."

The General put his arm around me, smiled and said: "Of course, Ernie, Why do you think I gave it to you?"

WHAT'S TOKYO REALLY LIKE? -- HIGBEE TELLS

By ARTHUR HIGBEE

UPI Correspondent, formerly based in Tokyo

Aside from the humming factories, cornucopian department stores, coruscant night life and disorderly-house democracy, what is Tokyo like?

If you enjoy crowds, you'll love Tokyo. Commuting by train is a body-contact sport. Tokyo taxi drivers are kamikazes without a cause. The police are polite and relatively feckless — an about-face from pre-war excesses.

The world's biggest city is stunningly ugly. Tokyo has had two opportunities in this century to rebuild completely — after the 1923 earthquake and the 1944 fire-bomb raids. It muffed them both. Tokyo today is a jungle of boiler-works Gothic and chicken-shack modern, with neon, open sewers and smog, and mostly without sidewalks.

Working conditions for the foreign correspondent are a separate subject that will not be dwelt on here, except to say that the telephones work, cables get delivered, censorship doesn't exist, and officials keep appointments and usually talk sense. But they seldom speak English.

Most Japanese food takes getting used to. But the Kobe beef steaks at Misono's or San-kyu are a revelation. Chinese restaurants abound, as do authentic French, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, German and American cuisine. Nicola's serves the best pizza east (yes, east) of Chicago.

Tokyo has few apartments. Your house is usually drafty and rickety, but fun. You quickly learn to like leaving your shoes off indoors. Most Americans find they can afford a maid.

Staying at a good traditional Japanese inn is magical. But guests who demand a Western breakfast get eggs fried the previous night and then refrigerated.

The Japanese are not human dynamos, as you will learn when the plumber fails to show because it was raining or he had a hangover. But they are polite (except in crowds), patient, unostentatious, bursting with humor and not at all inscrutable. St. Francis Xavier put it well: "These are the best people so far discovered."

JAPANESE HAVE GREAT THIRST FOR NEWS ABOUT U.S.

By BARBARA SCOFIELD

The close post-war ties that bind the two countries have resulted in Japan in a great thirst for news about the United States, Japanese correspondents on the U.S. beat say.

Through their bureaus in New York and Washington and stringers on the West Coast, Japan's leading newspapers and news agencies and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation supply Japan with a wide array of U.S. news coverage.

The U.S. political and economic scene, the United Nations, the civil rights movement, traffic congestion, water shortages, juvenile delinquents, Broadway musicals and Hollywood films are among subjects regularly covered.

A vast public awaits the reportage: *Asahi Shimbun* has Japan's largest circulation with nearly 5,000,000 daily for its morning and evening editions, *Mainichi*

a little less. Kyoto News Service supplies 90 newspapers in Japan; the Japan Broadcasting Corporation services a national network of radio and TV stations.

Covering racial unrest and civil rights movements in the South, Japanese correspondents have had a varied reception. When Kazuto Ishimaru, then *Mainichi's* Washington correspondent, visited Montgomery, Ala., in 1960, a white taxi driver wouldn't give him a ride. "I was with a Negro correspondent at the time," he says.

In 1962 Ishimaru went to Oxford, Miss., to cover James Meredith's fight to enroll at the University of Mississippi. The correspondent was talking with white students outside Meredith's dormitory when a uniformed officer accosted him. "I'm a Federal marshal," the man

said, "Show me your identification."

Ishimaru showed his newspaper credentials and his White House press pass. "That's no good," said the marshal. "Where's your passport or your immigration card that you're supposed to carry on you? It's the law."

Correspondent Akira Noguchi of Japan Broadcasting had a hospitable reception he had not expected. While preparing a TV special entitled "Fight for Freedom," he and a news cameraman, Z. Takase, went to the Rocky Mount, N.C., home of Robert Shelton, head of the Ku Klux Klan. "Mr. Shelton invited us to come right in," Noguchi reports.

They also were Shelton's guests — and the only members of the press — at a cross-burning ceremony in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

When Kiyoshi Nasu of *Mainichi* recently returned to the United States, one of his first assignments was to interview Japan's first U.S. major league baseball player, Masanori Murakami, a relief pitcher with the San Francisco Giants. Commenting on the differences between Japanese and U.S. baseball, the pitcher said he had observed that American players run harder than the Japanese. In reference to the infield fly ball rule, he noted that Japanese players don't run to catch the ball, figuring an automatic "out" at first base anyway when there's a runner on base. U.S. players, he commented admiringly, sprint to catch the ball no matter.

Booming Business Tells a Healthy Story

By TADASHI KITANI, N.Y. Bureau Chief, *Asahi Shimbun*

A prominent New York City realtor is reported as making this pithy observation: "If American business firms in this city were expanding at the remarkable rate of Japanese companies in New York, we would be needing a new 59-story Pan Am Building every year!"

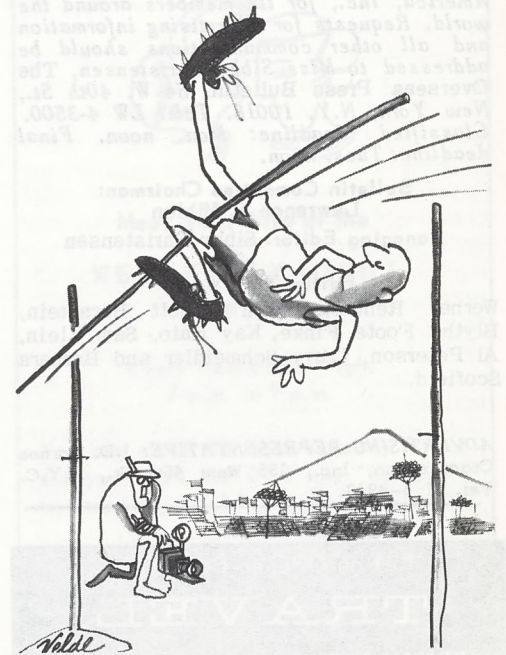
The ebullient increase of Japanese representatives in the United States is truly amazing. Take New York City, for example. The number of Japanese representatives' offices spurted up from 143 in 1960 to 261 in 1963 — virtually doubling in three years. In the same period, the number of employes of these offices grew from 2,250 to 3,600. It will be of particular interest to note that, corresponding to this increase in representatives, the total of Japan's trade with the United States, including all imports and exports, expanded from \$2 billion 650 million in 1960 to \$3 billion 583 million in 1963.

Noting this growth in trade, I can't help being amazed to learn that the majority of Americans believe, incorrectly, that the United States normally has a trade payments deficit with Japan. In fact and substance, the reverse is true. The American "profit" on trading with Japan last year amounted to \$160 million; and over the past ten years the United States has sold to Japan nearly \$3 billion more than she has bought from Japan. America's favorable trade balance obviously has helped her international payments position. Japan is not only America's second best customer (after Canada), but Japan is also one of America's most profitable associates in trade and international payments.

Again, everybody in America seems to know of the prominent part played by Japanese-made cameras and transistor radios and TV's in bringing about a striking growth of Japanese exports to the United States. But I find it little known, if known at all, that the principal and most substantial portion of Japanese export products to the United States are in the category of iron and steel bars and sheets. Japan's exports expansion is being supported by activities in heavy industries rather than in any "craft shops" based on "Asiatic cheap labor." The Japanese economy, then, is far more advanced toward matching the character of the advanced Western nations than is perhaps commonly realized. It is this factor of increasing similarity to the Western economies, rather than the differences, that is creating increased competition and increasing difficulties for Japan.

A great array of discriminatory barriers still curtail Japan's trade with many industrial and merging nations. In the case of the United States, more than one-third of goods sent to this market are discriminated against — principally by so-called "voluntary quotas." At the same time, as noted, Japan continues to have substantial deficits in trade payments with the United States; and Japan's total exports to all countries amounted to \$5.4 billion in 1963, while the total of imports exceeded \$6.7 billion.

Is it, then, anything surprising or mystifying to find Japanese business firms sending so many representatives to the United States?



A RENDEZVOUS WITH DESTINY

(Cartoons by BOB VELDE.)

Head and Heart of Japan

(Continued from page 1)

importance are made in Tokyo. It is home for the oligarchy that runs the country — the establishment that includes the bureaucracy, the business community, the political leaders of the ruling party, and, as an American scholar once observed, "even the respectable Socialists."

Most of the leading cities of the world have a clear image — Rome with its architecture and sculpture, Paris' boulevards and cafes, New York and its towering skyline. For Tokyo, it's streets and people — narrow, twisting streets clogged with humanity, most of it in motion.

Tokyo is really a sprawling cluster of towns and villages gathered roughly in concentric circles and tied together with winding radial and loop roads. It's a confusing city, even for the Japanese, because it just grew, apparently without anyone ever doing a whit of planning.

The Japanese capital is a drab city, perhaps the world's ugliest. Its archi-

tecture is unimaginative and flat — the danger from earthquakes has prevented, until just recently, the building of structures more than ten stories high. All the construction of the past few years has turned the area into a huge dust bowl. And the city has grown so fast that its water supply and other basic necessities are most inadequate.

As one Westerner sees it, "Tokyo is un planning for ten million people."

Some of this is changing now and more will change later. The Japanese have twice rebuilt Tokyo in this century, once after the 1923 earthquake and again after the 1945 bombing raids. Now they are going beyond reconstruction, trying to make a city into a capital worthy of their nation.

The most inescapable fact of life in Tokyo is life itself — the hundreds of thousands of people who every day move about the city and fight for space to live, work, eat, and have fun. It is far more crowded than most cities the Westerner has known before. It's also very expensive, perhaps half again as

expensive as living in New York. Add to this the great differences in the pattern of living and customs of the Japanese and Tokyo becomes a difficult place for most Westerners to live in. As an American resident says, "You have to learn to live all over again here, like a child."

For the newsman, Tokyo is the major headquarters, communications center, and takeoff point for covering Asia from Kamchatka to Singapore. For the businessman, it's Asia's leading financial and commercial center.

For the culturally inclined, Tokyo offers art and music that's Japanese and Western, old and new, good and bad. It has shrines and temples, some grand, others exquisite, still others shabby and forgotten. For the curious of mind there's painting, judo, flower arranging, and even Chinese cooking to study.

And for the bon vivant, nighttime Tokyo is a gaudy bauble. It has night clubs with shows and glamour the equal of those in New York and Paris. It has tiny bars with the exclusivity of a London pub. But a word of caution to the uninitiated: Bring a pocketful of money.



The Overseas Press Bulletin is published weekly by the Overseas Press Club of America, Inc., for its members around the world. Requests for advertising information and all other communications should be addressed to Miss Sibby Christensen, The Overseas Press Bulletin, 54 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018. Tel.: LW 4-3500. Classified deadline: Mon. noon. Final deadline: Tues. noon.

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The OPC exists to unite and protect American foreign correspondents. We achieve much sometimes, somewhat less on other occasions. Recent negotiations with the Sudan tend to fall somewhere in the middle. The Club tried to get a visa for Victor Riesel, chairman of our Press Freedom Committee, whose one-man war against labor racketeering led to his blinding — which has never diminished his vigor as an effective newsman and OPC officer. We didn't get Victor the visa (he got off through-flights twice in Khartoum but after several well-phrased threats got back aboard his plane each time). But our protest has been noted. Sudanese diplomats in the United States assure us that the Sudan is not automatically closed territory for all correspondents. Victor missed, but maybe if you try now you'll get in. We regret that Victor drew a blank but our Club thrust is to get the maximum number of newsmen in everywhere — and working together we accomplish much which we could not do separately.

* * *

The OPC is trying to get the Post Office Department to award an OPC commemorative stamp now in the course of our Silver Jubilee year (which runs until late next Spring). Our member, former Postmaster General James A. Farley, has discussed the project with John A. Gronouski who is now the chief of the Post Office Department and, we hope, will have occasion to take it up in the White House too during the next few weeks. The stamp would honor the ninety-six men and women who are listed on honor tablets on the tenth floor of our Bryant Park Clubhouse — newfolk killed on overseas assignments during our history. It would honor all American foreign correspondents and, indeed, all who work in an industry which is a pillar of democracy — that of communications. You can help us get the stamp. Write today to Postmaster General Gronouski (Post Office Department, Pennsylvania Ave., Washington 20260, D.C.) asking him to approve this tribute to the U.S. newsmen.

* * *

Our Club mathematicians have been working over the news item about four OPCers receiving the nation's top civilian award, the Medal of Freedom. What were the odds against four of the medals going to a club with a membership of 3,200? Pretty high for, on an average, four were passed out only for every 25 million American citizens.

Barrett McGurn

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS**ACTIVE**

Anna Brady - European Correspondent, Long Island Catholic, Rome, Italy.

ASSOCIATE

John J. Bilitz - Freelance, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

William F. Bland - Editor and Publisher, Petrochemical News, New York, N.Y.

Paul Brindel - Freelance, Rome, Italy.

James Speir Collins - Press Relations Rep., American Petroleum Institute, New York N.Y.; (F) August (Ga.) Chronicle & Herald.

Simon Dresner - Managing Editor, Science World Magazine, New York, N.Y.

C. Richard Ficks - PR Manager, The Saturday Evening Post, New York, N.Y.; (F) The Hartford Courant, United Press.

E.M. Halliday - Associate Editor, American Heritage Publishing Co., New York, N.Y.

Dixie Dean Harris - Freelance, New York N.Y.

W. Howard Hodgkins - Reporter, American Broadcasting Company, New York, N.Y.

J. Hunter Holloway - Newsman, The Associated Press, Troy, New York.

Marjorie Hope - Freelance, New York, N. Y.

Jerry Klein - Editor-Writer, International Public Relations Dept., Pfizer International, New York, N.Y.; (F) Family Weekly Magazine, U.S.I.A., Newark Evening News.

Bruce Marshall - Writer, Journal of Commerce, New York, N.Y.

James C. O'Neill - Chief of Bureau, National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service, Rome, Italy.

Marya Saunders - Freelance, New York, N.Y.

Harry Savage - Financial Writer, New York Journal American, New York, N.Y.

Otto J. Scott - Managing Editor, Rubber World, Bill Brothers Publishing Co., New York, N.Y.

Patwant Singh - Chairman & Editor-in-Chief, Builders Publications of India, Ltd., New Delhi, India.

Robert M. Smith - Editor, Management Services, American Institute of CPAs, New York, N.Y.; (F) Geyer-McAllister Publications.

Carl Spielvogel - Vice President - Director Corp. Personnel, Interpublic Group of Companies, New York, N.Y.; (F) The New York Times.

James J. Storrow, Jr. - Treasurer, Director, Trident Films, New York, N.Y.

Robert E. Van Wagoner - Press Relations Rep., American Petroleum Institute, New York, N.Y.; (F) The Buffalo Evening News.

Ira Wit - Editor, Man and Manager, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Philip Wittenberg - Executive Vice President, Julian Messner, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Walter A. Woron - Manager, Public Relations and Advertising, Jaguar Cars, Inc., New York, N.Y.; (F) Douglas Service Magazine, Motor Trend Magazine.

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A-270 Major airline seeks writer with newspaper or mag. exp. in tech. & fin. area; aviation background helpful; must have good press contacts. Salary: \$10,000.

A-269 P.R. agency seeks young fin. & bus. news writer with good press contacts, ability to deal with demanding clients. Salary: \$10-12,000.

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Please write c/o Box No. attention S.E. Korsen, Placement Com. Chairman, Overseas Press Club. Only members' resumes will be forwarded directly to advertiser. Also, please contact chairman by mail at OPC or by phone (MU 7-4100) re any openings you may wish to have advertised in Bulletin on cost-free basis.

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Cartoons by
KAY KATO

SUKIYAKI? TEMPURA? OR MAYBE SOME PIZZA...

By BLYTHE FOOTE FINKE

The taste thrills that emerge from the charcoal fires and gas stoves of Japan should tempt and please the Olympic-bound.

To become a glutton in Japan for a few weeks is to savor

- hot and cold, sticky or fluffy, even tea-soaked rice incorporated in cakes and sweets, rolled in vinegared sandwich balls, wrapped in seaweed, dipped in soya sauce;

- raw and cooked, red and white elaborately garnished whale, tuna, cuttlefish, abalone, shrimp, octopus, prawns, lobster or seabream from the blue Pacific, the lakes of Biwa, Towada, Chuzenji and Hokkaido;

- ten-course barbecued chicken dinners featuring chicken in sweet and sour sauce, with quail eggs, green onions, red pepper or joints, gizzards, wings charred together;

- "sukiyaki," fresh tender strips of meat cooked with vegetables and bean curd, the white gelatinous mass;

- "tempura," bite size pieces of lobster, oyster, chestnuts, pork, white meat fish dipped in corn starch, grated radish, soya sauce, sauteed in deep fat;

- succulent French, Chinese, Russian, German, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Mongolian and Thai specialties as expertly prepared as in the native habitat;

- pizza, spaghetti, quiche lorraine,

borscht, and curry from original recipes;

- desserts of fall fruits such as persimmons, apples, mandarins, or bland desserts made of rice, beans, eggs, sugar bean paste, even seaweed;

- and to top it off green tea with a strong coffee kick on the heels of sake, the rice wine, (fast being displaced by beer and whiskey in Japan).

Counter beaneries, garden cafes, tiny holes in the wall hidden behind cotton curtains called "noren," huge restaurant halls, even coffee houses and beer "stubes" cater with discrimination to international tastes.

"Yaki-tori" bars offer barbecued tidbits of meat on small sticks. "O-sushi" shops provide raw fish "meal in a mouth-full" morsels. "Minyo" taverns provide good food, drink, music and community singing. Late evening "Oden" tents specialize in spiced condiments. Kobe beef is cooked over grills in the center of the table in fancier eateries.

For the weary Olympic viewer who prefers to rest in hotel or inn rather than battle Tokyo's inevitable crowds, boys on bicycles in "happi" coats deliver trays piled high with steaming bowls of noodles or soup, fish or rice. They balance as many as five trays full of lacquer and porcelain dishes in one hand. Or the familiar noodleman tooting on his whistle will bring refreshment at midnight.

On a day off from the games, train

travelers enroute to Kyoto, Nara, Nikko, Atami may partake along with Japanese of the contents of the wooden lunchbox sold on every station platform. Inside are complete meals in plastic dishes, lacquer bowls or smaller wooden boxes. Individual chopsticks, plastic folders of soya sauce, steaming pots of tea are provided.

Eating outdoors is a national Japanese pastime. The famed "Chinzanso" Garden, the work of Prince Aritomo Yamagata, veteran Meiji period statesman, features hibachi-cooked Mongolian food.

For the undecided, do what the busy Japanese businessman, harried housewife, and penny-pinching student do. Study the window displays in front of eating establishments. The choice becomes simple. Plastic models of meat, fish, vegetable and other dishes offered inside are displayed in window cases. They can be ordered by number at prices to fit any pocketbook.

Those who praise the sharp, bitter, sour, spicy, full-flavored Japanese food or their version of international specialties find the secret of taste is in seasonings and dipping sauces. The most popular recipe is made of brown sugar, cornstarch, vinegar, ginger, garlic and soya sauce. Fish and meat can be dunked in a savory sauce of soya, lotus root, lily bulbs and horseradish. Sesame seeds, dried powdered fish and soup stock add to food flavor.